

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; no decided
change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 26.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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New York.

LOYD GEORGE WINS SWEEPING VICTORY; ASQUITH DEFEATED

Coalition Government Gets
519 Seats Out of a
Total of 707.

DEFEATISTS BEATEN

McKenna, Dillon and Hen-
derson Snowed Under With
Former Premier.

LABORITES SHOW POORLY

Sinn Feins Elect 70, One a
Woman, the Only Winner
of 14 Suffragists.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Premier Lloyd
George and the Coalition Government
scored a sweeping triumph in the
British Parliamentary elections. The
new Parliament will be overwhelm-
ingly Coalition.

With only four results unan-
nounced, the Government Coalition
will practically command 519 seats
in the new Parliament, which will
have 707 members, against 670 in the
old body, a difference of 37.

Lloyd George's victory was strik-
ingly decisive and far more complete
than had been anticipated. He ran
in his old district in Carnarvon,
Wales, polling 13,993 votes to only
1,995 obtained by Austin Harrison,
son of Frederick Harrison, the writer,
who opposed the Premier. Mr. Har-
rison was an independent candidate.

Asquith and Aids Beaten.

Former Premier Asquith has been
beaten. So has John Dillon, the
Irish Nationalist leader. With Mr.
Asquith, Reginald McKenna and Ar-
thur Henderson, the leader of the
Laborites, two of Asquith's strongest
supporters, also went down to defeat.

The Laborites lost badly. They have
won only seventy-four seats instead of
the expected 100.

Major Wadford Astor has been
elected from Plymouth, and Lord Robert
Craig-Varley won.

Sinn Fein candidates triumphed,
but will not take their seats. They
swept all of Ireland with the excep-
tion of Ulster, where the Unionists
won. They secured seventy seats, and
apparently elected the only woman
who was successful out of the fourteen
who made the race. She is the Countess
Georgina Markievicz, who has been
announced as the victor over two
male opponents in the St. Patrick's
division of Dublin. The Countess
played a leading role in the Irish
rebellion and was a consistent champion
of the Sinn Fein cause.

No coalition Minister has been de-
feated. On the contrary, all of them,
like Premier Lloyd George, have been
re-elected by decisive majorities. While
Lloyd George's majority is about
12,000, Winston Churchill's is larger,
about 15,000, and Andrew Bonar Law's
is larger, about 13,000.

The pacifists were almost ignomi-
niously defeated by heavy votes, whereas
coalition majorities of 10,000 and
higher were common. Ten of the La-
borites and four pacifists were elected.

Christened Pankhurst came the near-
est of the other woman candidates to
be elected, her defeat having been ac-
complished by a narrow majority and
by a Laborite.

Labourite and Pacifist Loss.

Henderson's companion leader among
the Laborites, Philip Snowden, also
was defeated. He was a pacifist and
this fact as much as anything else is
considered as having been responsible
for his loss of a seat. He was beaten
by Sir Henry Norman, Coalition
Liberal, by a vote of more than two
to one. The returns showed Norman
polling 32,076 votes; Commander Dean,
Coalition Unionist, 30,158, and Snow-
den a bad third, with 15,274. Blackburn,
where Snowden ran, has two seats.

The defeat of Asquith, while more of a
setback, was not so decisive. He was
unsuccessful against Col. Sir Alexander
Smyth, a Scottish laird, who has come
back home after four years with the
British army in France. Twice before
Sir Alexander had run against Mr. As-
quith. Both times he was defeated. This
time, however, the vote stood Smyth,
Unionist, 8,990; Asquith, Liberal, 4,954
and W. J. Morgan, Independent, 531.

Henderson, former member of the War
Cabinet, lost in the South District of
East Ham, and his defeat added another
Coalition Liberal to the Lloyd George
force. He is Clem Edwards, who got
5,752 votes. Frank Hamnett, Unionist,
the second, with 5,661 votes. Henderson
lost, polling only 5,234 votes.

Sir Eric Geddes Is Elected.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Ad-
miralty, a Coalition Unionist, won in
the Cambridge district over the Rev. T.
R. Williams. His victory also was de-
cided. He polled 11,153 against 5,784. The Rev.
Mr. Williams has a long record. His
coalition has been dampened pre-
viously by indications were that the La-
borites would be the second strongest
party in view of the determination of
the Sinn Feiners not to take their seats.
Nevertheless, this otherwise welcome
news by the fact that Henderson and
Snowden have a lost their seats.

The defeat of the Asquith section of
the Liberals was a severe blow not
only because of the defeat of the former
Premier, but also because Sir John
Sinn, looked upon as the probable heir
to the leadership, went down to defeat.
McKenna defeat also was consid-
ered a blow, because he was one of
Asquith's chief lieutenants.

The race made by the women was
particularly disappointing. As the re-
sults came in, it was clear that the
Continued on Fifth Page.

AMERICANS GET SIXTY AIRCRAFT FROM GERMANS

Aviators Arrive at Coblenz
to Test Fokkers Before
Their Surrender.

PAY FOR THE ARMY ALSO

Total of \$11,250,000 Already
Sent From Berlin Under
Armistice Terms.

By the Associated Press.

CORLENZ, Dec. 27 (delayed).—Sixty
airplanes of the Fokker type arrived
in Coblenz today by special train from
Berlin. They were the first of 200 air-
planes which are to be turned over to
the American forces in Coblenz in ac-
cordance with the armistice.

Each machine occupied a flat car
and a German soldier guarded each
car. A number of German aviators
also arrived to try out one of each
twenty machines before the planes are
turned over to the American commis-
sion. The planes for the test will be
selected by the Americans and the
Germans will make the flights to show
that the machines are in good condi-
tion. The flights will take place near
Coblenz in the presence of American
officers.

Pay for Army Also.

Nine million marks (\$225,000) ar-
rived here today from Berlin to be
turned over to the American army au-
thorities as part of Germany's payment
toward the expenses of the Army of
Occupation. The Germans now have
given the Americans, in accordance with
the terms of the armistice, 45,000,000
marks (\$1,125,000,000).

The money has been transported by
American motor truck and by train. In
several instances some of the millions
were shipped from Berlin by train un-
der guard of German soldiers and trans-
ported to the neutral zone, where it was
turned over to the Americans, who car-
ried the money to Coblenz. The money
has been placed in vaults near American
headquarters, where American soldiers
guard it night and day.

Disembarked and with its war worn
parts already beginning to rust, the
Big Bertha which started the world
by its long range fire upon Paris in the
early months of this year has been left
to its fate in an old German artillery
yard in West Prussia.

Lying in Open Air.

According to information reaching the
Third Army the famous big gun is lying
in the open air, protected from the eyes
of the curious only by a board fence.
Other guns of large calibre are also
lying in the yard, a few German soldiers
acting as a guard.

Discharged German soldiers say that
the dismantled parts of the Big Bertha
began arriving at the artillery park soon
after the signing of the armistice. Por-
tions of the gun still lie on the railroad
cars which transported it from France,
but the barrel has been placed on the
ground.

All the range finding and other deli-
cate instruments were removed before the
piece was transported, and the sol-
diers understood that these had been
taken to the headquarters of Field Mar-
shal von Hindenburg.

France to Get 2,600 Locomotives.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. Clavelle, the
Minister of Public Works, announced in
the Chamber of Deputies today that
France will receive 2,600 cars and
2,600 locomotives of the rolling stock
which Germany must hand over to the
Allies. Germany already has delivered
2,800 cars and 200 locomotives.

Armistice conditions relative to the de-
livery of railroad rolling stock are being
carried out satisfactorily by the Ger-
mans. In a single day 2,500 cars and
200 locomotives were turned over to the
Allies.

BOOTS TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

Congress to Dispose of Captured
War Material.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—All war ma-
terial captured by the American army
will be brought home, Secretary Baker
said today. The material will be disposed of
as Congress may direct.

The equipment includes more than
1,400 guns and trench mortars taken in
action and thousands of machine guns
and rifles.

DEAD IN WORLD WAR
PUT AT 5,936,504

Russia Leads, With Germany
a Close Second.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—With the issue of
the official figures of the French losses
in the war it is possible to arrive at
the approximate estimate of the appal-
ling toll of life. The dead so far number
5,936,504. The individual national losses
in dead thus far announced are:
British, 706,726; French, 1,071,300;
American, 58,478; Russian, 1,706,000;
Austrian, 800,000; German, 1,600,000.

The total German casualties are given
by Vorwärts of Berlin as 6,250,000, and
the Austrian total was placed at 4,000,000. Serbia's losses, wounded and pris-
oners lost, 320,000 men.

German Envoy Quits Spain Jan. 9.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Negotiations con-
cerning the departure from Spain of
the German Ambassador and his staff
have been concluded. Prince von Rat-
tendorff, the Ambassador, and his assistants
will leave Madrid on January 9.

Japan to Reduce Force in Siberia.

HONOLULU, Dec. 28.—A Tokyo cable-
gram to the Nippon Jiji says the Japa-
nese War Department has announced
that half of the Japanese troops in Si-
beria will be withdrawn soon.

EBERT CABINET FAILS, DRIFT IS TO LIEBKNECHT

Radicals Inclined to Bol-
shevism Likely to Gain
Control in Germany.

COUNCIL IS SUMMONED

Berlin Press of All Shades Ap-
parently Gives Up Hope of
National Assembly.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Dec. 28.—Brutus Mol-
kenbuth, a supporter of Dr. Karl Liebk-
necht and formerly leader of the
executive committee in the Berlin Sol-
diers' Council, has been made military
commandant of Berlin. This means
a complete victory for the Spartacus
group.

A telegram to-night says Herr
Scheidemann has fled and the Ebert
Government virtually no longer exists.
According to a report not yet ade-
quately confirmed, marines and other
troops who joined them are virtually
masters of Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—The Ebert
Cabinet, consisting of three majority
Socialists and three Independent Social-
ists, or Radicals, with Frederick
Ebert at the head of the former and
Hugo Haase of the latter, has col-
lapsed, according to the Berlin Kreuz-
zeitung. It is said that a Liebknecht-
Lebedour-Ebert cabinet, with all its
extreme Radicals, strongly
inclined to Bolshevism, will be formed
at once.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (delayed).—The Ber-
lin newspapers reflect the apprehen-
sion prevailing all circles. The Vos-
sische Zeitung, for instance, says that
the six men who signed for the Govern-
ment are no longer the Govern-
ment, and it calls upon the newly cre-
ated Central Council of Soldiers and
Workers to assume the responsibility.

The Tagblatt asserts it would be
fatal to pin hopes to the National As-
sembly as a constitutional body, which
which could repair the damage now
threatening.

New Revolution Forecast.

The Lokal-Anzeiger believes that the
crux of the situation is to be found
in the struggle between the Independent
Socialists and the Spartacus group for
control in order to prevent the meeting
of the National Assembly. It points
to the probability of a repetition of the
events of November 3 with the result
that the Radicals might constitute a
new Government dominated by Georg
Lebedour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Die Freiheit, the organ of the Inde-
pendent Socialists, admits that the po-
sition of the cabinet is critical and that
it is not likely to survive in its present
makeup.

It is reported that the Workers' and
Soldiers' Central Council has been sum-
moned to meet with a view to re-
constructing the Government in Berlin.

Three Parties at Grip.

There are three distinct parties con-
tending for supremacy in Germany.—The
Social Democrats, the Independent So-
cialists, and the Spartacus, or Bolshevist,
group.

The Social Democrats are the old
Scheidemann party. Throughout the
war they worked hand in hand with the
so-called "middle class," non-Socialist
parties. They may be called by Georg
Lebedour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the
servative element of the revolutionary
movement.

But owing to the opposition encoun-
tered, a compromise was made with their
chief rivals, the Independent Socialists,
led by Hugo Haase, Georg Lebedour and
Carl Kautsky. The Independents oppose
cooperation with non-Socialists, but like
the Social Democrats they are in favor
of constitutional procedure.

The mysterious Spartacus group was
formed in the fall of 1918. It gets its
name from anonymous political letters,
signed "Spartacus" which were sent out
by Karl Liebknecht for the personal in-
formation of the radical element among
the Social Democrats.

These letters, first distributed in 1917,
took the form a year later of an illegal,
secretly published periodical bearing the
name "Spartacus." It denounced both
the Social Democrats and the Inde-
pendent Socialists. The aim of the
Spartacus group is to put an end to the
capitalist system. Liebknecht and its
other leaders are said to be trying to
bring about a dictatorship of the prole-
tariat by force of arms. The group is
the German equivalent of the Russian
Bolsheviks.

Read Corporal Cale's
Story of Smoke Fund

THIS marine's tale of how THE
SUN Tobacco Fund saved
lives at Verdun and Chateau
Thierry has never been surpassed
in the power to thrill. The very
words of this non-commissioned
officer of the Ninety-sixth Com-
pany, Sixth Regiment, United
States Marine Corps, as they related
to the smoke fund are printed on
page 1, Section 4.

Different and whimsical is the
statement of Artilleryman Fry-
myre, who writes: "Gifts from
THE SUN Tobacco Fund are ap-
preciated while we are enjoying the
modern inconveniences of France."

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

WILSON IN ACCORD WITH BRITISH; SEES DOOM OF BALANCE OF POWER; NOW IS READY TO WRITE TREATY

GREAT PAGEANT
FOR PRESIDENT

London's Guildhall Filled
With Notables When He Gets
Address of Welcome.

HIS RECEPTION IS UNIQUE

U. S. Executive's Address Is
Broken With Frequent
Applause.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The past and
the present were linked to-day with
all the ceremony of ancient
times, the American President re-
ceived the welcome of the City of
London at the famous Guildhall. Like
a page from the past was the pageant
unfolded at the Guildhall, in which
the representative of America seemed
like an anachronism.

That this ancient ceremony should
have furnished the setting for a
speech by the President of the United
States in which he pictured a vision
of the new world, no longer under the
rule of the sword and no longer con-
cerned over a balance of power, is
one of the remarkable features of this
historic occasion.

Purpose of Statements.

The President's statements were
more definite than any he had made
up to this time in Europe and plainly
were intended to convey not only the
purpose of his visit but some idea of
the fruits of yesterday's momentous
conferences with the leaders of Brit-
ish thought and activities. Those men
sat today on the Guildhall platform
as part of the audience, a composite
of the political, intellectual and mili-
tary genius of the British Empire.

The President never made a more
graceful address than the one he de-
livered before this audience, the like
of which no American President ever
had faced nor one fraught with
greater consequences for the world.
Behind him was all the quaint pa-
ganry of the past—red and blue
robed aldermen and commoners, men
wearing wings of ancient shape—
while before him in vision was the
future in which a new order was to
take the place of the old.

The men of Great Britain ap-
plauded rapturously when, speaking
of yesterday's epoch making meeting
between representatives of the two
greatest democracies of the world, the
President expressed his delight that
their minds had moved along the
same lines and that the ground had
been cleared, as they already had
accepted the basic principles. Cheers
that shook the old walls of the Guild-
hall followed the remark.

Brought Out Tremendous Crowds.

The ceremony to-day brought out
tremendous crowds again to see Pres-
ident Wilson, whose route lay through
the streets of the old city lined with
troops and arched with flags, that of
the United States predominating. An
hour before the President reached the
Guildhall the guests began to arrive
and the band of the Ancient Artillery
Company lined up, the strains of
"Over There" sounding in strange
contrast with the old church bells
pealing forth their welcome.

As the glided coaches bearing the
sheriffs mingled in the stream of
motors carrying England's great
leaders one's thoughts went back to
Queen Anne's time. The Lord Mayor's
coach was the grandest of all, with
its coachman in black and gold coat
and white breeches, and carrying also
mace bearer and the sword bearer in
their scarlet uniforms.

Inside of the ancient building,
whose walls were reared before Amer-
ica was discovered, the scene was
alive with color. The Lord Mayor
and his wife, with the mace and
sword bearers beside them, stood on
the platform, while the stream com-
posed of the members of the Cabinet
and nearly all the leading men of
Great Britain came up the aisle and
were announced.

Formal Presentations.

The Prime Ministers of the Colo-
nies, Indian princes, distinguished sol-
diers and sailors, including Field
Marshal Haig, were presented for-
mally and then took their seats on the
platform awaiting the coming of the
President. Both Field Marshal Haig
and Premier Lloyd George received
tremendous ovations.

Over the platform the American
and British flags were entwined. Sen-
ator Owen (Okla.), one of the few
Americans present on the stage, sat

President Wilson's Speech at Guildhall

LONDON, Dec. 28.—In his speech at the Guildhall this afternoon
in reply to the Lord Mayor, President Wilson said:

"We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a
new significance which most impresses me as I stand here. The
address which I have just heard is most generously and graciously
conceived, and the delightful accept of sincerity in it seems like a
part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard.
I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by
this reception, and I beg to assure you, sir, and your associates of
my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of
what I may call a great body of circumstances.

"I do not believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in
the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in
the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It
seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to an-
other people, and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a
singular combination of emotions. There was surely there the deep
gratification that the fighting was over. There was the pride that
the fighting had had such a culmination. There was that sort of
gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the
soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and
of Italy—men whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed
with rising admiration as they moved from culmination to culmina-
tion.

"But there was something more in it, the consciousness that the
business is not yet done, the consciousness that it now rests upon
others to see that those lives were not lost in vain.

"I have not yet been to the actual battlefield, but I have been
with many of the men who have fought the battles, and the other
day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French
Academy when they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership.
That sturdy, serene soldier stood and uttered, not the words of
triumph, but the simple words of affection for his soldiers, and the
conviction which he summed up in a sentence, which I will not try
accurately to quote but reproduce in its spirit. It was that France
must always remember that the small and the weak could never live
free in the world unless the strong and the great always put
their power and their strength in the service of right.

Men on Allies' Side Fought for New Order of Affairs.

"That is the afterthought—the thought that something must be
done now; not only to make the just settlements—that of course—
but to see that the settlements remained and were observed and that
honor and justice prevail in the world. And as I have conversed
with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought
for something that not all of them had defined, but which all of
them recognized the moment you stated it to them. They fought
to do away with an old order and to establish a new one, and the
centre and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing
which we used to call the 'Balance of Power,' a thing in which the
balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in on the
one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the un-
stable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was
maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests
which, though it was generally latent, was always deep seated.

"The men who have fought in this war have been the men from
the free nations who are determined that that sort of thing should
end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how
from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of
counsel, there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a
balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set up against
another, but a single overwhelming, powerful group of nations who
shall be the trustees of the peace of the world.

"It has been delightful in my conferences with the leaders of
your Government to find how our minds moved along exactly the
same line and how our thought was always that the key to the peace
was the guarantee of the peace, not the items of it; that the items
would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent
concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reas-
uring thing that has ever happened in the world.

Reacts "Academic" Slur on League of Nations.

"When this war began the thought of a League of Nations
was indulgently considered as the interesting thought of cloistered
students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right
to characterize by a name which, as a university man, I have always
resented. It was said to be academic, as if that in itself were a
condemnation—something that men could think about, but never get
now. We find the practical leading minds of the world determined
to get it.

"No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been
witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder, therefore, gentle-
men, that in common with those who represent you I am eager to
get at the business and write the sentences down? And that I am
particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundations
laid—for we have already accepted the same body of principles. Those
principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their
application a matter which should afford no fundamental
difficulty.

"And back of us is that imperative yearning of the world to
have all disturbing questions quieted, to have all threats against
peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a
common object. The peoples of the world want peace and they
want it now, not merely by conquest of arms but by agreement of
mind.

"It was this incomparably great object that brought me over-
seas. It has never before been deemed excusable for a President
of the United States to leave the territory of the United States, but
I know that I have the support of the judgment of my colleagues in
the Government of the United States in saying that it was my pa-
ramount duty to turn away even from the imperative tasks at home to
lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great—may I not say
final!—enterprise of humanity."

Wilson's Greatest Birthday

Gift From King George Marks
President's 62d Anniversary.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—President Wilson
celebrated his sixty-second birthday to-
day by a round of official activities.
King George, for a birthday gift, pre-
sented to the President a magnificent
set of books and at the same time gave
gifts to every member of the President's
department to meet Mrs. Wilson. The
tea was arranged informally by tele-
phone, the Premier's wife inviting
the wives of the heads of Government
departments to meet Mrs. Wilson. Tea
was served in the "big" drawing room.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson arrived just before
5 o'clock and returned to Buckingham
Palace a half hour later. Premier
Lloyd George, the Earl of Reading and
Chancellor Bonar Law also were present
his life.

Paris-Brussels Trains Resume.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Through train ser-
vice between Paris and Brussels, which
was stopped by the outbreak of the war
in 1914, will be resumed to-morrow.

Wilson Attends a Tea.

Informal Function Is Arranged by
Mrs. Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—An event not on
the prepared programme was a tea given
at 5 o'clock this afternoon by Mrs. Lloyd
George in honor of Mrs. Wilson, at which
the President was present.

The tea was arranged informally by tele-
phone, the Premier's wife inviting
the wives of the heads of Government
departments to meet Mrs. Wilson. Tea
was served in the "big" drawing room.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson arrived just before
5 o'clock and returned to Buckingham
Palace a half hour later. Premier
Lloyd George, the Earl of Reading and
Chancellor Bonar Law also were present
his life.

For Leaves 2,500 Loaded Cars.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—On Belgian rail-
ways at the present time there are more
than 2,500 cars loaded with explosives,
war material and merchandise of every
kind left by the Germans.

President and Lloyd George

Reach Full Agreement

on Peace Terms.

NATIONS' LEAGUE BASIC

Balfour Announces That
Conferees Found No Points
of Difference.

RUSSIA STILL A PUZZLE

Wilson Prepared for Final
Task of Writing Text
of Treaty.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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LONDON, Dec. 28.—President Wilson
and Premier Lloyd George already
have reached not only complete agree-
ment as to the general principles of
the peace treaty but even have dis-
cussed important details of their ap-
plication without developing any
vital points of difference. The ac-
cord in which the two leaders of
English speaking peoples have found
themselves exceeds all expectations
and has given the greatest satisfac-
tion to both sides.

Evidence of this was forthcoming
today not only in the President's
Guildhall speech but in subsequent
statements made by Foreign Sec-
retary Balfour this afternoon and by
Premier Lloyd George this evening
at the latter's official residence.